it was essential to the nation

PETE BERTHOLD

it was

essential to the nation

A pictures-and-words account of how a printing and book manufacturing plant performed an essential wartime service

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY • Hammond, Indiana

Printing

"THE heads of our fighting forces have told me many times that the ship cannot sail until manuals describing her gears and equipment are printed and delivered. The air forces of the military and naval branches have told me again and again that the plane pilot is grounded without vitally needed printing. The generals have pointed out that not a bomb can be dropped unless we produce certain printed jobs to show the bombardier how and where. Every gun, every tank, every piece of ordnance equipment requires printing for its manufacture, its operation, and its maintenance. Our war cannot be financed without printing. Every war activity requires printing to keep it going."—*From the remarks of the Hon. A. E. Giegengack, Public Printer of the United States, in awarding the Certificate of Merit to the W. B. Conkey Company for the production of printed material essential to the nation in the prosecution of the war.*

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★ ★ ★ ★ *it was essential*

ON THE FACE OF IT, printing would appear to be almost totally unrelated to war production. In the days before Pearl Harbor, we ourselves had seriously considered the advisability of converting our printing and book manufacturing plant to the production of plane parts or some other needed material of war, since a moratorium on commercial printing seemed inevitable. After nearly seventy years of operation as a printing establishment, we faced the prospect with misgivings.

An order from the Rock Island Arsenal for printed targets started us thinking in terms of government printing. This order was a fair indication to us that the facilities of the Government Printing Office in Washington might soon be overtaxed; if, as a private printing house we could assist the government printing program, we would then be operating in a field we understood thoroughly, and performing a worth-while patriotic service at the same time.

The volume of printed material ultimately required by the Government Printing Office, primarily for the armed services, was tremendous. Nineteen hundred and fifty plants throughout the country qualified themselves to do government work following exhaustive surveys of their facilities by the GPO. The Hon. A. E. Giegengack, Public Printer of the United States, was primarily responsible for the efficient regimentation of the printing industry; it meant the cataloguing of all equipment and the establishment of a system whereby the GPO could channel its work to those plants best fitted to produce it. By an agreement reached between the GPO and the industry, the participating plants were compensated on the basis of a fixed scale of rates established by the GPO. The system saved an infinite amount of time when time was important.

This volume is the account of our war years. They were trying years in many respects, but they were full of satisfaction too, for printing was essential to the nation and we think that all the employees of the W. B. Conkey Company—both in the offices and in the plant—can be justifiably proud of their war record.

In the preparation of this volume we have been given great assistance by both the War and Navy Departments, and to them we express our thanks and our appreciation.

Henry P. Conkey

President, W. B. Conkey Company

Mussolini and his blackshirts make their entry into Rome in 1922, marking the start of Fascism

Upon becoming chancellor in 1933, Adolf Hitler soon demanded and obtained dictatorial powers

Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936, and Spain joined the Fascist column under General Franco

Japan, in creating the "China Incident" in 1937, undertook to secure complete control of China

Events Leading Up

Mussolini marches into Rome.—*Oct. 28, 1922.*

Hitler begins career with Beer Hall Putsch.—*Nov. 8, 1923.*

Franco starts Spanish Civil War.—*July 17, 1936.*

Japan invades China.—*July 7, 1937.*

Japs sink American gunboat Panay—*Dec. 13, 1937.*

Hitler occupies Austria.—*March 12, 1938.*

Hitler obtains Sudetenland by appeasement at Munich.—*Sept. 29, 1938.*

Germany seizes rest of Czechoslovakia.—*Mar. 15, 1939.*

Mussolini invades Albania.—*Apr. 7, 1939.*

Hitler abrogates non-aggression pact with Poland.—*Apr. 28, 1939.*

Rome-Berlin axis created.—*May 22, 1939.*

Russia and Germany sign ten-year mutual assistance pact.—*Aug. 24, 1939.*

Germany attacks Poland.—*Sept. 1, 1939.*

Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.—*Sept. 3, 1939.*

United States alters Neutrality Act to provide for cash-and-carry.—*Nov. 4, 1939.*

Germany invades Denmark and Norway.—*Apr. 9, 1940.*

Germany invades the Low Countries.—*May 10, 1940.*

PHOTOS BY PRESS ASSOCIATION

To World War II

Churchill becomes Prime Minister of England. —*May 11, 1940.*

Germany outflanks Maginot Line and captures Verdun.—*June 14, 1940.*

Belgium surrenders.—*May 28, 1940.*

British complete evacuation of Dunkirk.—*June 4, 1940.*

Italy declares war on Great Britain and France. —*June 10, 1940.*

France signs armistice with Germany.—*June 22, 1940.*

German Luftwaffe commences bombing of Britain.—*Aug. 15, 1940.*

President Roosevelt signs Selective Service Act. —*Sept. 14, 1940.*

Mussolini forces Greece to yield territories.— *Oct. 28, 1940.*

United States sanctions Lend-Lease.—*Nov. 3, 1940.*

Hitler invades Yugoslavia.—*Apr. 6, 1941.*

Germany invades Russia.—*June 22, 1941.*

Roosevelt and Churchill announce The Atlantic Charter.—*Aug. 14, 1941.*

Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.—*Dec. 7, 1941.*

United States declares war on Japan.—*Dec. 8, 1941.*

United States declares war on Germany and Italy.—*Dec. 11, 1941.*

The so-called Peace of Munich occurred in 1938 when the four powers signed a peace agreement

Hitler, having entered into a mutual assistance treaty with Russia, invaded Poland late in 1939

The British Isles were assaulted from the air in 1940 in a German attempt to defeat England

Following Jap attack at Pearl Harbor in 1941, President Roosevelt signed declaration of war

The first capsule for Selective Service registrants is drawn by Secretary Stimson, Oct. 29, 1940

The First Capsule

WITH THE DRAWING of the first capsule for Selective Service registrants in America's second draft lottery, we had a realization of our own plant participation in the war effort. The war was more than a year off, but the signs were clear enough.

This book is a pictorial report of a printing and book manufacturing plant that went to war—not a record of the war itself. But so closely were we at Conkey identified with war's progress that every headline had its significance for us. Much of the material we printed was produced, it seems, in anticipation of the headlines.

We helped prepare troops for invasion who had yet to touch hostile shores. Our presses rolled off information on the identification of enemy vessels when none was yet in sight. We helped the Armed Services school the GI in conversational Japanese, months before the need for it arose.

The grim tightening of the Nazi noose had still to come. The bombing of Britain had only commenced; Germany and Russia enjoyed a mutual assistance pact, and Pearl Harbor was just a place in Hawaii.

Targets and a Call from Rock Island

Soldiers must know how to shoot, and that means targets. The Rock Island Arsenal ordered lots of targets, and wanted the fastest delivery possible

Targets were speeded to camps everywhere

TO BUILD an unbeatable army, not to mention an unbeatable navy and air force, was the overnight assignment of our high command. The task didn't begin and end with the production of guns and tanks and planes; men had to know how to use them after they got them.

Our first war order came directly from the Rock Island Arsenal, for targets. The mobilization of the nation's printing industry had yet to come, under the direction of the Government Printing Office. That was one of the best organizing jobs of the war.

The wheels of the nation's presses were beginning to turn, and turn swiftly. From cities and villages and farms came the rawest of recruits. There was little time to train them, and printing had to help tell them what they were expected to do.

Instruction under all types of fighting conditions was given, and targets were required to meet a variety of specifications

Targets ordered by the Rock Island Arsenal, to be used by GI's in the nation's training camps, were obliged to comply with the most exacting sort of specifications

Wartime view of a target order for Rock Island Arsenal on one of the Conkey presses, early in 1941

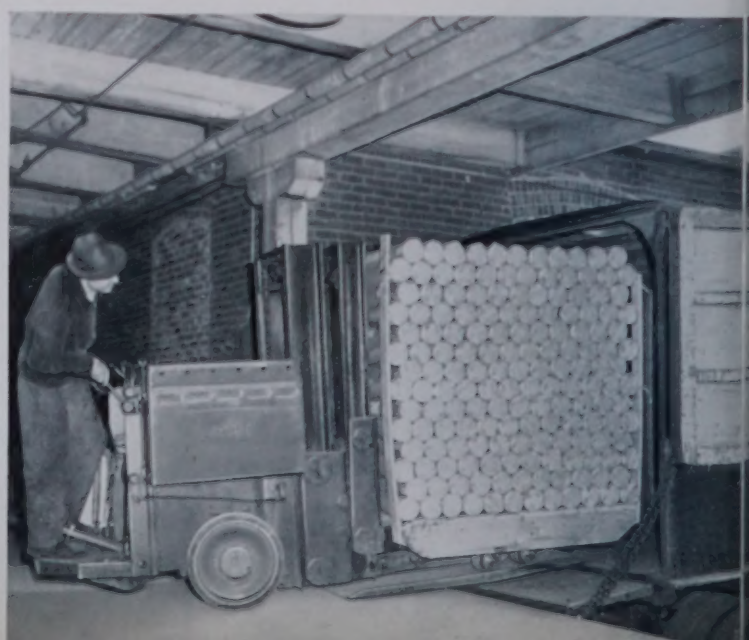
Targets for Practice

THE WAR DEPARTMENT, through the Rock Island Arsenal, specified the closest tolerances for the targets. They were rolled in units of fifty—no more and no fewer—and had to be sealed in waterproof containers.

The targets themselves were not circular, like the common target, but were of various geometrical designs. The production schedule was staggering, but the plant was able to meet it. In days to come we were to meet many schedules more difficult.

Targets had to be counted exactly and tightly rolled. A numbering system was devised for faster production

Targets are now loaded aboard the truck for delivery. These have all passed rigid War Department inspection



Day to remember: Wrecked destroyers and the *Pennsylvania* at Pearl Harbor

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Order to Mobilize

PEARL HARBOR was the signal for full mobilization. The order affected not only the military services, but all of industrial enterprise as well.

The Government Printing Office found itself deluged with demands from the armed services. Field and technical manuals by the millions were needed to school the fighting men, in all branches, to meet all conditions.

The regimentation of the printing industry was a gigantic job. It meant the screening of thousands of applicant plants, a detailed cataloguing of printing equipment from coast to coast. Our plant emerged as one of those adequately equipped to do wartime printing. From the day we were declared essential and assigned a priority on materials, our presses hummed chiefly for Uncle Sam. Our officers were put under the security agreement required of all officials of plants doing government work. We operated under regulations of the War Department as rigid as those imposed upon producers of tanks, planes and guns.

During the war the peacetime customers of the W. B. Conkey Company yielded their place in line to Uncle Sam, and stood patiently aside as the urgent government work went through. Among the unsung heroes of the great struggle, we feelingly include our regular customers.

And now, on the following pages, we present a few of the "jobs" we produced for Uncle Sam in his greatest of wars.

Studying situation maps in the foothills of the Gothic Line in Italy; Fifth Army's General Mark Clark in center background

With signal communications strung, corporal warns soldiers to watch out for the wires, to drive carefully through the zone

THEY KEPT IN TOUCH

s part of a vast communications network, radio operators
f Army Air Forces handle messages at a busy European base

Above, Signal Corpsmen test communication lines in Italy; below, Signal Corps traffic control desk and traffic diagram

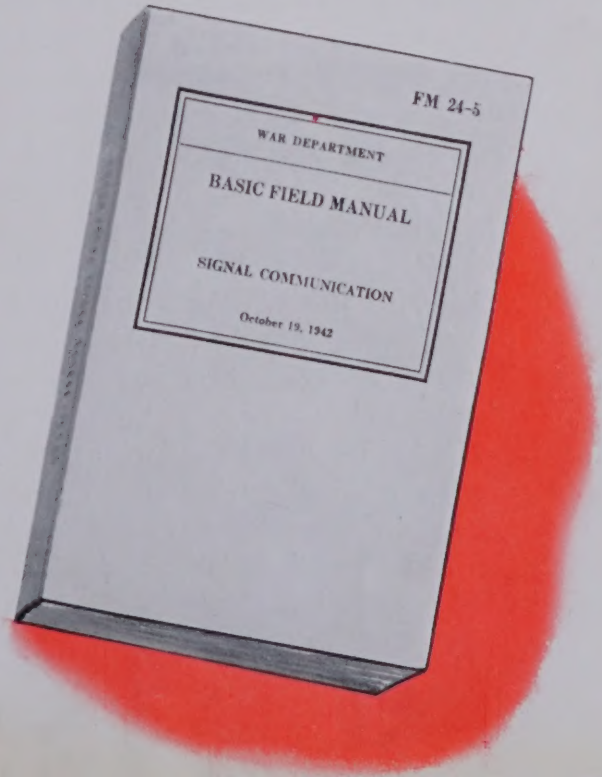
Signal Communication

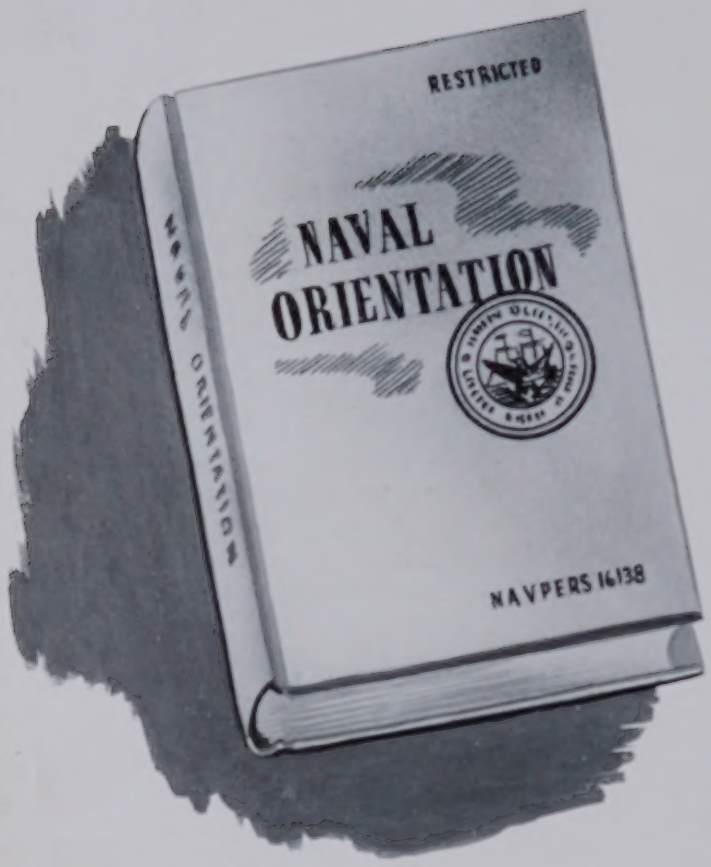
The field manual we produced for the Signal Corps helped keep our fighting forces in close contact

FREQUENTLY ahead of the Army but always solidly behind it was the Signal Corps. It came into its own in World War II, for it knit our widely-scattered units together. It aided our military chiefs in planning offensives so that, when our armies struck, they struck with speed and power.

To keep the often separated units of the Allied forces in close and dependable contact was no easy task. It was achieved often in the face of grave danger and often with heavy loss. But it was always, or nearly always, done.

The field manual we produced on the subject of Signal Communication was complete and exact. It covered the range of communication knowledge from the arrangement of equipment for picking up messages by airplane to the training and use of carrier pigeons. It was an education in communication, in a 380-page package.





Training for the Men of the Navy

THE ORIENTATION to a life at sea of hundreds of thousands who were essentially "landlubbers" was no simple achievement. Yet the Navy accomplished it, under the pressure of war and the needs of the nation, in an astonishingly few months. At the war's end our country possessed not only the world's greatest navy, but history's greatest as well.

For the Navy Department we produced "Naval Orientation," prepared by the Bureau of Naval Personnel, in original and revised editions. The manual was issued primarily as a textbook for Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps units. However, it proved its usefulness to training officers both ashore and afloat, to officer instructors in various training activities, to those in the several naval indoctrination schools, and to the individual officer who had been unable to take advantage of a formal indoctrination training.

The 1945 volume treated of such topics as naval courtesy and customs, ranks and rates, discipline, types and characteristics of naval vessels, construction and external equipment of ships, security of naval information, Navy regulations and customs, Navy correspondence and publications, and naval terms and their origin.

The manual, totalling nearly 500 pages, was painstakingly written and well illustrated. Included also were sections on decorations, medals and ribbons, officers' records and reports, classification of personnel, rating definitions, characters of discharges and miscellaneous information. It had the answers to all the questions.

For the Bureau of Naval Personnel we also produced a wide variety of training manuals. They were intended to provide enlisted personnel with the information necessary for advancement in rating. The manuals were designed not for class groups but for individual study. They were written simply and were heavily illustrated. Patterned to fit conveniently into a dungaree pocket, they could be carried about while the man performed his assigned duties on shipboard.

"Naval Orientation" was prepared for officer training, the manuals for the training of enlisted men. All of them served the purpose of helping to build the greatest Navy of them all.

Enlisted men in the Navy were enabled to utilize manuals issued by the Bureau of Naval Personnel to better their rating, and to apply their knowledge practically. Here a Browning automatic rifle is being overhauled

Navy men were able, through their training courses, to develop special mechanical skills for later use

All candidates at the Officers' School for PT boats learned to assemble and disassemble a machine gun

Chemistry in Warfare

Decontaminating apparatus was an essential in the war. One of the Chemical Warfare Service's vital jobs was decontamination

At a huge supply depot in England these decontaminating carts were ready to be used to combat enemy poison gas if necessary

In impregnated official battle dress, operators use apparatus

★ ★ ★

Members of U. S. chemical impregnating unit pre-drying clothing

THE BIG TASK of fighting contamination fell to the Chemical Warfare Service and to decontamination squads of the Armored Command and Army Air Forces. It was an essential, difficult and usually a thankless job. The decontamination companies of Chemical Warfare were guided by such highly technical manuals as one we produced — Technical Manual 3-222, called "Decontaminating Apparatus, M4." The volume dealt with the apparatus of four approved manufacturers and detailed the operation and maintenance of equipment. A final section was given over to the destruction of equipment in the event it threatened to fall into enemy hands.

During the war the apparatus proved its right to many uses other than the one for which it was basically planned. It could be used to carry and pump water, fight fires and spray water-soluble paint.

Radar-operated searchlights, such as this one in North Africa, were used to illuminate enemy planes as they approached

Radar Played a Major Role

Radar might have been a technical enigma to many but it was one of the causes of a speedier victory

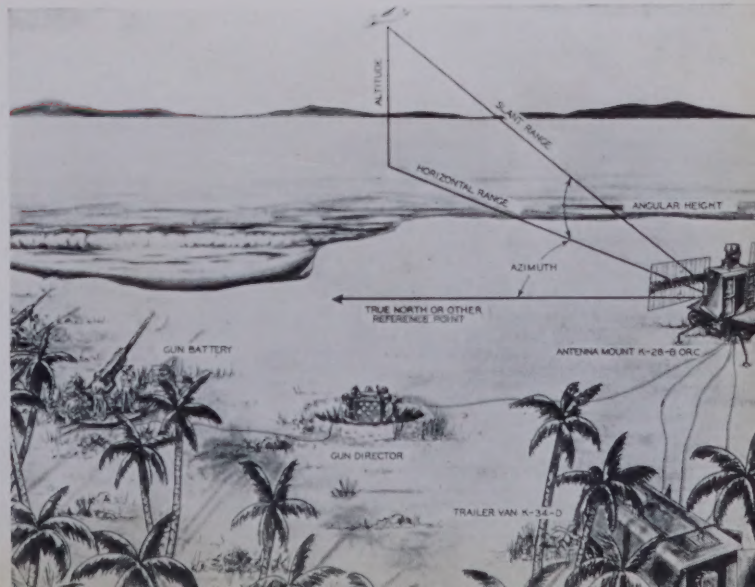
ALTHOUGH THE LAYMAN knows little about radar, he is accustomed to regard it with grateful respect. Radar proved its practical usefulness in World War II in many ways. More than that, it developed for itself a wide range of peacetime uses.

The technical manual called "Radar" which we produced for the War Department was designed only to highlight the subject. Most instruction originated

Radar highlights were given in a manual issued by War Department technicians

Oscilloscope operator maintains watch near Menella, in Italy. The equipment is known officially as an SCR 268

Radar control of antiaircraft fire is seen at right



In New Hebrides, a Signal Corps radar measures electronically the height of enemy planes to direct our antiaircraft gunners

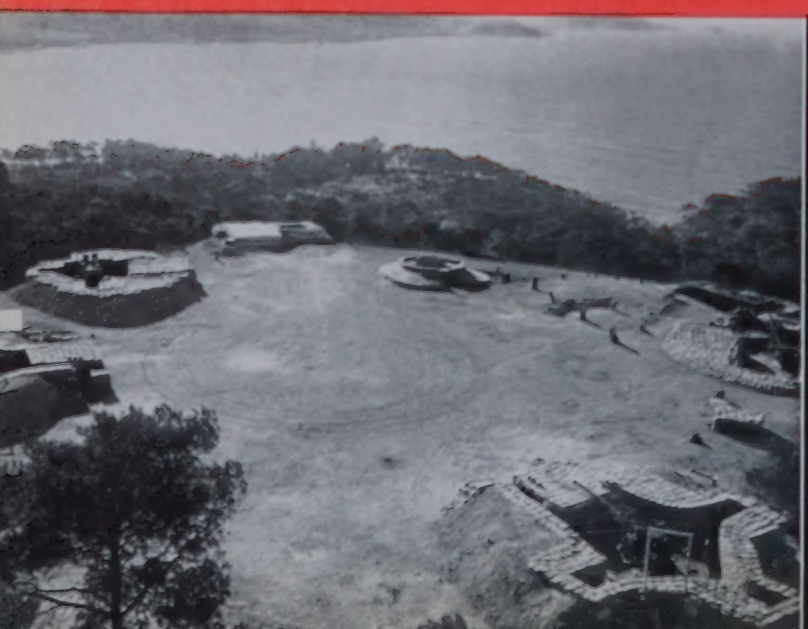
Draped with camouflage netting, this Signal Corps radar sta guard against the threatening Luftwaffe near San Pietro, Ita

in class-rooms, and both the Army and Navy trained qualified personnel in the mysteries and applications of radar. Considerable secrecy still surrounds radar, and the more recent technical developments are closely guarded by the government. It is still a science which many servicemen in both the Army and Navy took up with a career in mind.

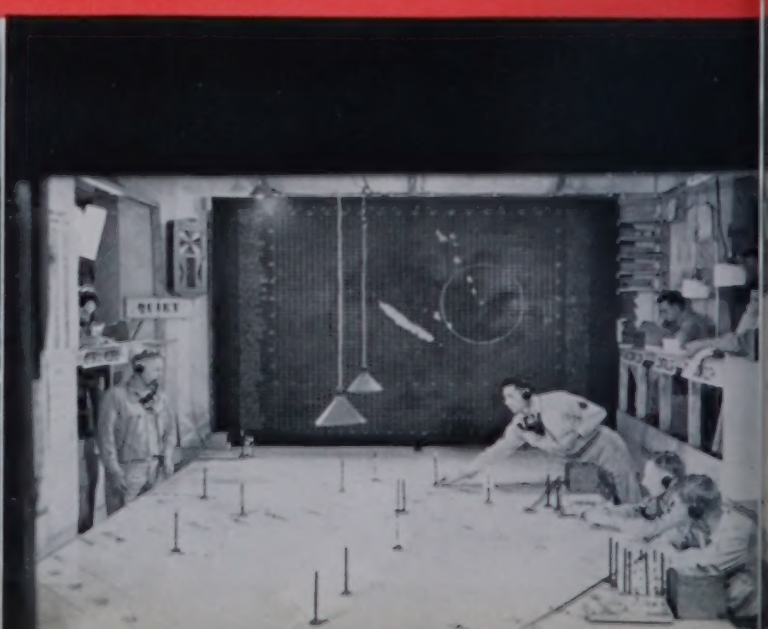
As the manual indicates, radar (which, as most everyone knows, means radio detection and ranging) served its war uses in the control of gun fire, in determining the location of friendly or unfriendly aircraft, in establishing the presence of ships from radar-equipped planes. Its use as a navigational aid, both for ships and planes, was great. It helped prevent collisions and was able to determine absolute altitude, both highly important factors in modern warfare. Peacetime travel, by both water and air, will be infinitely less hazardous as a result of wartime developments of radar.

The radar manual we produced for Uncle Sam provided at least some of the knowledge the armed services put to such good use. Naturally the manual struck only the high spots, but it served a good purpose as far as it went.

Carefully revetted antiaircraft and radar positions protect an invasion beach in Southern France. Radar is seen at far right



Complicated system of recording and coordinating reports fro many scattered radar sets was evolved by the U.S. Signal Cor



Field manuals devoted to antitank guns assisted in the training of such gun crews as this. This crew is firing on a tower where the Nazis had created a stronghold in the heart of Aachen, Germany, which fell soon afterward

Antitank Guns, one of many basic manuals

The basic field manuals covered all conceivable military topics for the GI. We produced millions of them, in dozens of titles, for our U. S. forces

THE ARMED SERVICES issued a tremendous variety of field manuals, and we produced our own impressive percentage of them. "Basic Field Manual 37 mm. Gun, Antitank, M3" was only one. It was, however, typical.

The basic field manual, as General George C. Marshall compactly put it in the introduction to all manuals, "is published for the information and guidance of all concerned."

The anitank manual covered all aspects, including the mechanics, marksmanship, technique of fire, firing at field targets, and advice to instructors.

Other manuals we produced covered their subjects just as completely. The field manuals were all the same page size but varied in number of pages according to the subject. Some ran into the hundreds.

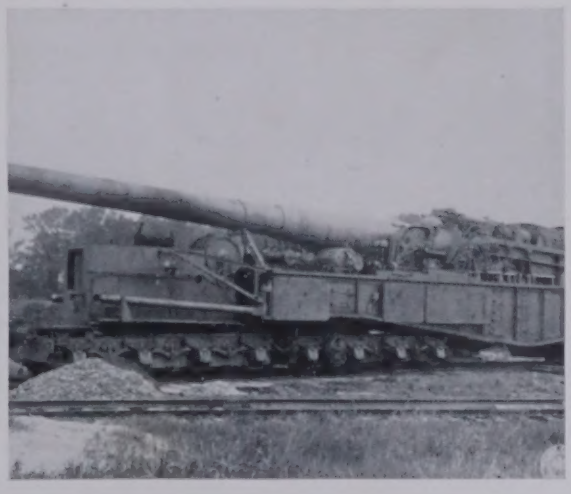
Railways In Wartime

American engine with GI crew pulls out of bombed yards in Laon, France

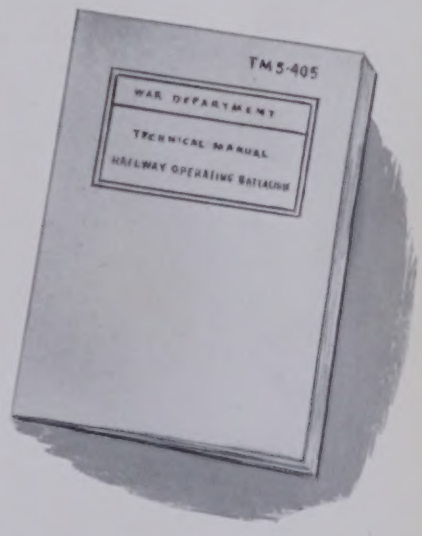
Mobile post exchange serves a unit which helped build Alaskan Railway

The movement of troops and matériel of war calls for the talents of the Railway Operating Battalion. TM 5–405 described operation and maintenance

Elephant in India is drafted by Military Railway Service of U. S. Army. The eighty-year-old animal, substituting for a shunting engine, was able to push several cars



Vital job of the Railway Operating Battalions was the prompt movement of equipment, such as this 14" mount



IT WAS ONE THING to produce the goods, but it was another to get them to the right place at the right time. The movement of men and matériel rested to a great extent with the Railway Operating Battalions, whose gigantic job it was to operate and maintain the divisions of standard military railways in the various war theaters. It was a necessary nightmare in transportation.

Although members of the Battalion were rarely called into combat, they were obliged to carry on their work under the most harassing conditions. And they had to be ready to destroy at any time the line over which they were operating.

We produced the technical manual on the Railway Operating Battalion. It helped keep the wheels turning for the Allies.

They Called Them

Devices used by the enemy in retreat caused our forces a lot of trouble. A manual, "Land Mines and Booby Traps," was a cure

The Allied forces, like the Germans, did "spring planting" in Germany. But these are antitank mines prepared by our American Engineer units for planting to uproot the enemy

The manual described the land mine, which resembles a large roll of moving picture film in its container, and instructed troops in its avoidance. It prepared the GI too for the booby trap, a devilish little explosive which could be concealed in chairs, behind doors, in the clothing of wounded men. The Nazis, retreating from the invasion coasts, planted plenty of both. The Japs themselves were no novices in the art of mine planting, either; they laid them just below the surface of roads and planted entire fields to halt the advance of our troops. Since our moves on the continent of Europe were largely offensive, our forces used few mines. They were employed

American troops were trained to detect mines and boob traps. They were schooled too in the art of planting their own as this Engineer is doing on a highway in German territor

MANY ATROCITIES credited to the enemy in World War I were fictional. Propagandists worked on both sides and they earned their wages. This time the enemy was playing for keeps.

Among the more horrible devices hatched in the Nazi laboratories were the land mines and "booby traps." Land mines and booby traps cost many a life and limb but the manual we produced for the War Department probably saved many others. It was a simple account of enemy tactics in retreat, full of preventive medicine for the GI to whom these tricky tortures were a mental as well as a physical hazard.

Land Mines and Booby Traps

This Jap-mined road to Batangas on Luzon, in the Philippines, is being swept with mine detectors

by our troops in the Ardennes counter-offensive and in a few other brief campaigns, to stem the advance of the enemy. At no time, however, did our forces descend to the barbarisms of the Nazis and the Nips.

The research behind the manual was costly. No sooner had a formula been developed for combatting a use of these devices than another, usually a more horrible application, was put into effect by the enemy. The delays caused by the use of land mines were costly in time and in lives. But without the delays there would have been more lives and limbs credited to the Axis.

"Land Mines and Booby Traps" was one of the manuals the GI's really read from cover to cover.

Recognition manuals enabled our fighters to detect enemy craft at great distances

Enemy Ahoy!

OUR ARMIES could not possibly know too much about the enemy. Although the espionage activities of enemy countries were efficient and far-flung, so were ours.

The identification of Japanese naval vessels was an urgent matter, and we produced a basic field manual for the War Department which sought to convey all possible information about the Jap fleet—it was completed just twenty-two days after Pearl Harbor. Issued by Military Intelligence under the direction of the Chief of Staff, it was published for limited distribution. It was prefaced by a display of Japanese naval insignia, the Jap alphabet and an itemization of known Jap naval guns. Units of the Jap fleet were described as fully as possible. Each was illustrated by a profile drawing (as in the panel at the left) to scale, simulated view from the air, or actual photograph. The armament of each was listed; for example, the aircraft carrier *Akagi* (profiled at lower left) carried ten 8-inch guns, twelve 4.7-inch AA's and twenty-two machine guns, with an aircraft capacity of thirty-two to forty.

Information regarding enemy strength was naturally supplemented from time to time. Nor were enemy aircraft overlooked by any means: For the War and Navy Departments we produced the "Recognition Pictorial Manual, Aircraft Supplement," which told of enemy airpower. These supplements were based upon available knowledge of enemy planes. When possible, aircraft were shown photographically; in nearly all cases profile drawings from practically all conceivable angles were included, so our own forces could identify enemy aircraft even at considerable distances.

For the Fliers and Bombardiers

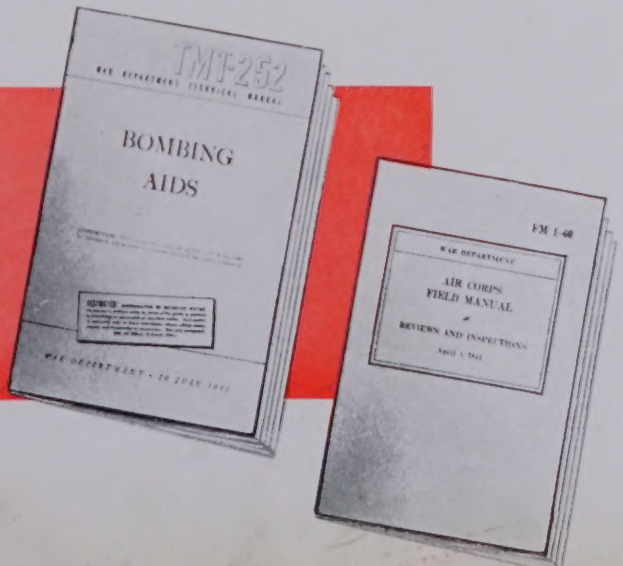
"NO MATTER how fast or how far the bombardment airplane is flown, how accurately navigated, or how skillfully defended, much if not all of the whole effort involved in building the airplane and in training the pilot, navigator, bombardier, radio operator, and gunner is wasted if its offensive power cannot be delivered effectively when it arrives at the objective."

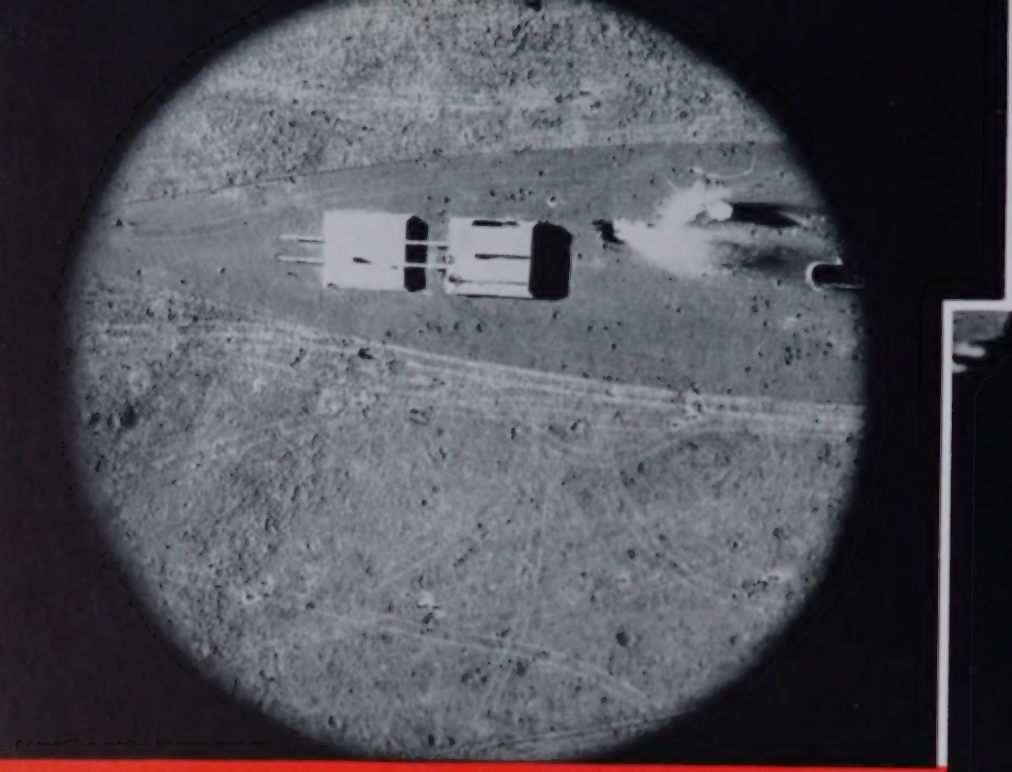
That is a quotation from "Bombing Aids," one of the technical manuals we reprinted for the War Department. We produced field manuals for the Army Air Forces also. "Bombing Aids" constituted a guide for the bombardier and it exhorted him to use it since "proficiency can be developed in precision bombing under all conditions."

Highly technical and classified as restricted matter by the War Department, it covered such topics as pre-flight computations and inspections, including the Norden and Sperry sights; bombs and fuzes, machine guns, altitude and air speed computations, instrument calibration, the automatic pilot, bombing runs, hints for bombardiers, and range errors.

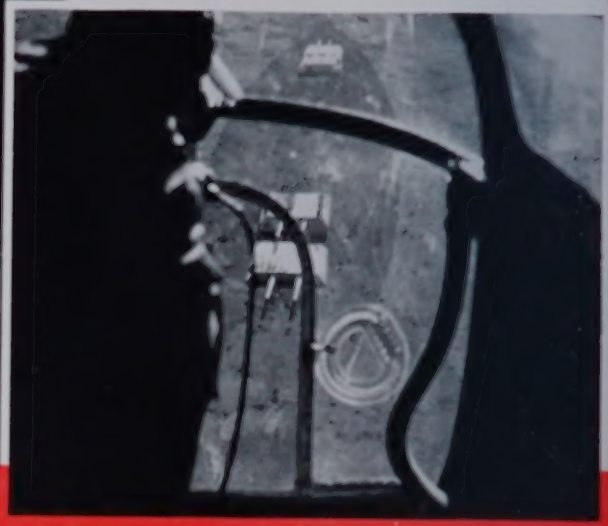
On the following pages is mention of our manuals for the Air Forces.

Our Air Forces manuals and the booklet we turned out on "Bombing Aids" not only coached fliers in reconnaissance, but helped bombardiers find their targets





A model of the Nazi battleship *Von Tirpitz* was erected for our fliers to use as a bomb target in training practice



The giant Superfortress was a late entry in World War II and made an outstanding record in aerial performance

ONE OF OUR earlier booklets for the air services was the "Air Corps Field Manual" devoted to reviews and inspections. Since the only ceremony prescribed for Air Forces review was the aerial review, the manual is devoted to such functions. The purpose of these ceremonies was to determine the state of proficiency and training of a command and the conditions of equipment, to promote morale, to preserve tradition, or to render honors to military or civil officials or to foreign dignitaries.

Hard study and intensive training combined to make the American flier the world's best soldier in the air

Coiled in the steel and glass turret, this gunner learned to shoot between his feet with the deadliest of results

Air Forces flying schools in this country prepared fliers for their duties overseas in all theatres of operation

Later we produced the "Army Air Force Field Manual" devoted to tactics and technique of air reconnaissance and observation. Missions were of various types, aimed primarily at obtaining information through visual and photographic means carried in aircraft.

While our aviation manuals were produced chiefly for the Army, our loyalty is far from one-sided. The Navy airmen performed nobly too and certainly no one needs proof of that.

Bombardier cadet obtains instruction in "highchair"

Cadet learns the feel of the bombsights in action

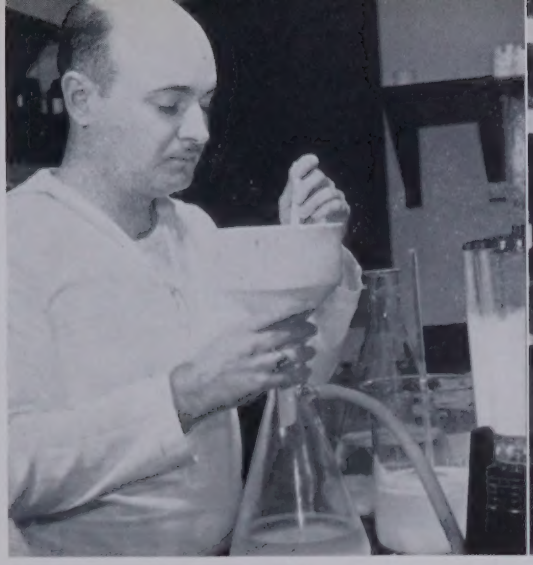
Few branches of the Allied forces charged with prying the Japs out of their bases were more vital than the aerial photo reconnaissance squadrons. Here a group of the Navy's famous VD–1 based on Guadalcanal is briefed

Hospital Corps

WORLD WAR II hurled many challenges at the medical departments of all services. Just as the war itself was fought with new and terrible devices of destruction, so was the war against death, disability and illness among our troops fought with the best that modern medical skill could provide.

For the Navy Department we produced a revised edition of its bulky and factual "Handbook of the Hospital Corps." It was published for the instruction and guidance of members of the Medical Department of the Navy and for use at the Hospital Corps schools. Because medical science made advances in its own right fully as spectacular as those of aviation or atomic research, appendices to the original volume

Admiral Halsey cites a Marine Corpsman for heroism in action



Sea water is converted by chemicals into drinking water by Hospital Corps chemist

In such pharmacy laboratories the men of the Hospital Corps were given schooling

Hospital Corps cadets engage in field practice at a Navy school

Pharmacist's mate dons his first aid kit as he reports for action on flight deck

Survivor of the *Franklin* is attended by a pharmacist's mate aboard Navy cruiser

landbook

were required; in the appendix to the Handbook we produced, appear references to the sulfa drugs and to penicillin; "aviation medicine" is discussed because of problems created by greater speeds and higher altitudes. The use of poison gases is anticipated in a chapter so titled, and improvements in submarine warfare called for a revision of earlier texts.

The miraculous achievements of the medical departments of the armed services have yet to be recited in book form; the Handbook merely suggests, in technical language, the great range of departmental operations. Few of us realize how great that range actually is.

The Navy Hospital Corps accepted WAVES who served with petty officer ratings on active duty

Behind each landing operation, such as this at Leyte, was vast planning

Behind the Landings

A manual "Landing Operations on Hostile Shores" indicated the planning done by the services prior to invasion. Whenever our men invaded they stayed

THE LANDING OPERATIONS of our armed services on hostile shores represented teamwork of the best sort on the part of our land, sea and air forces. Beachheads were often costly to establish, but they were part of the great price of war. Successful landing operations put us within striking reach of the enemy and helped vastly to shorten the conflict.

For the War Department we produced "Landing Operations on Hostile Shores," a manual based on the Navy's "Landing Operations Doctrine" published in 1939. The landing force consisted of the Army organizations which carried out landing operations from the transports of a naval attack force. The close coordination of the Army and Navy made it essential for the Army troops to know and understand boat nomenclature and other sea terms; the Army manual therefore not only described Army operations on hostile shores but provided its men with important information about Navy activities.

"Landing Operations" described in detail the general pattern of shore invasions, defined the organization and command as well as the ship-to-shore

movements. Boat group formations were included, together with the operations of reconnaissance patrols prior to and during the landing phase. Naval gunfire was explained in one chapter and another chapter was devoted to the air operations and how they were linked with the Army and Navy. Such operations required also signal communication, field artillery, anti-aircraft protection, tank and engineer units, and chemicals.

Provision was made in the manual for every foreseeable detail and emergency. For example, the Navy was held responsible for the procurement of water and its delivery at the beach until a supply from land sources was available. The landing force itself was responsible for the reception, storage and distribution of the water, and for the location and development of water from land sources as rapidly as possible.

The invasions of hostile shores were rough, tough operations. No one knows it better than the boys who were there. But few people realize how much thought and planning lay behind those vast advances through water and fire into dangers a fighting man could only guess.

This 105-mm. gun, shown being unloaded from a barge by tractor for the Field Artillery, represents the first field artillery to be landed on New Guinea

Amtracs crawl through the waters off Futatsune Beach to set Marines on the shore of volcanic Iwo Jima. These are early waves following bombardment

Men attending the classes at the Combat Training Center learn what food found in the jungle is edible, and how to prepare it. The locale is the Jungle Living Course at the Training Center, in one of the South Pacific Islands

For Emergency Use Only

The booklet on emergency food plants saved the life of many a GI detached from his unit and lost in the jungle

IT WAS NOT UNCOMMON for men of our fighting forces to become separated from their units in the course of combat. The jungles of the Pacific held terrors a-plenty, but starvation need not have been one of them. For the War Department issued its technical manual called "Emergency Food Plants and Poisonous Plants of the Islands of the Pacific." It was one of the more interesting manuals we produced.

The islands provide a wealth of edible plants and fruits. Many of them form the diet of the natives. Strayed GI's were informed by the manual what was good to eat and what was not. One section was devoted to plants used to stupefy fish so that the GI, lacking normal lure, could still catch them.

Shore patrols were employed in a variety of ways to maintain order and discipline among Naval, Marine and Coast Guard personnel wherever they operated

Military police operated in all parts of the world. This Samoan cherished his appointment as a governor's guard

The MP's and SP's

MOST VETERANS of World War I recall with distaste those unfortunate servicemen known as Military Police. Even World War II found no such patrolmen winning popularity contests.

But the Army with its Military Police, and the Navy, with its Shore Patrol, made every earnest effort to create a new type of military patrolman—one who would combine the disciplinary virtues with tolerance and human understanding. Fair-minded ex-servicemen are inclined to concede that the services aimed high and came laudably close to the target.

For the War Department we produced the basic field manual titled "Military Police." For the Navy Department we produced the "Shore Patrol Manual." Each was a compact job, full of terse facts but tempered with common sense. Patrolmen were referred to as models of soldierly deportment, and the record of these services shows that the men took the reference seriously. We think the manuals may have helped.

Men chosen for the Army or Navy for MP or SP duty were obliged to meet rigid standards, and to maintain them

Typical peacetime scene in Yokohama: An American troop transport car is fueled by Japanese soldier as an airborne trooper looks on

Bombed-out store in Tokyo shopping district re-opens for business to natives and personnel of the American occupation forces alike

In anticipation of the day when our forces would conquer the Jap-held islands, the War Department issued a "Japanese Phrase Book." It has been, and still is, useful

WHEN AN AMERICAN fighting man, from whatever service, ordered a Jap to hold up his hands, it was important (not to mention healthy) for the Jap to understand him.

In invading Jap-held islands in the Pacific, as a curtain-raiser for the later invasion of Japan itself, our troops needed to restore order after the conquest with as much speed and as little bloodshed as possible.

The Japanese Phrase Book, which we produced for our invading forces in the Pacific, was in many

The Japanese Phrase Book 案内拙ノ

Japanese soldiers in Korea use hand-drawn carts to carry equipment to be surrendered

respects the most interesting of the products of our presses. Issued on the tighest schedule and cloaked in the greatest secrecy, it was a pre-invasion text book for the men who were to take Okinawa. It has been used by our forces in many other islands and in Japan proper. Its chief function today is to enable our army of occupation to carry on an understandable conversation with those whose only language is Japanese.

As the title suggests, the Phrase Book deals in easy Jap phrases designed for everyday use. On facing pages the text first shows the English expression, then the pronunciation, then the so-called Hepburn spelling and finally the Japanese lettering or symbols themselves.

The Phrase Book has proved of immeasurable value in the judgment of the GI's, many of whom have taken the trouble to tell us so.

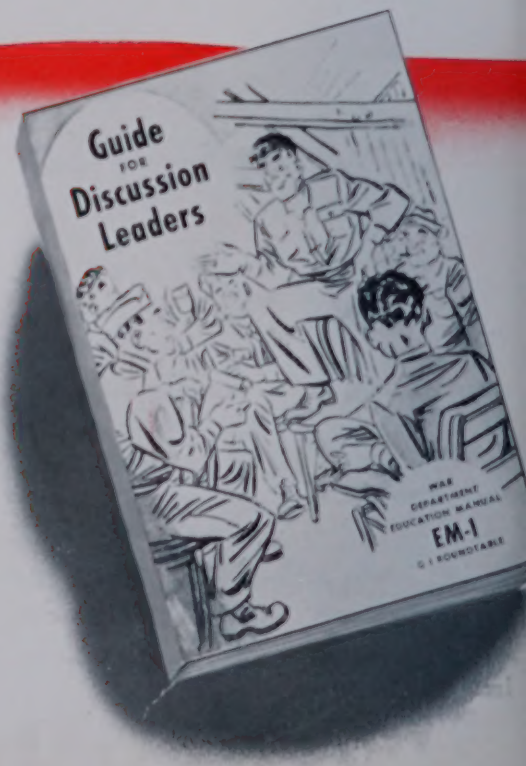
THE GI ROUNDTABLE

General MacArthur witnesses the official surrender of Japan during the ceremonies in Tokyo Bay

The GI found himself in strange lands, amid strange people, affected by matters he could not easily understand. The Roundtable Series shed much light, in many helpful directions

IN WORLD WAR II the armed services made a sincere effort not only to train good fighting men; they sought also to orient servicemen to international trends, to stimulate intelligent, progressive thinking.

One of the more ambitious educational programs of the War Department was the GI Roundtable Series.



Nazi Chief of Staff Jodl prepares to sign the unconditional surrender terms

Paving the way for the question: What Shall Be Done With War Criminals? The Japs arrive to receive terms

This consisted of a group of pamphlets on a wide variety of subjects. The presentations were unprejudiced, even in the case of the provocative pamphlet "What Shall Be Done With the War Criminals?"

The collapse of the Axis nations created problems the War Department saw coming a long distance away. On the following page we highlight the Series we produced, some of them grave, some of them gay, but all of them dedicated to the task of encouraging the GI to think clearly, and for himself.

Jap delegates meet with the American (below) to arrange terms of surrender

RIES

One of the rights our serviceman fought for was the right to his own opinion. The Roundtable Series encouraged serious thinking and discussion

CAN WAR MARRIAGES be made to work? Will the French Republic live again? What is propaganda?

These were some of the questions the GI asked himself and others during the war, and these were some of the questions the War Department, through its Roundtable Series, undertook to answer. These readable pamphlets, often amusingly or at least temptingly illustrated, were produced on our presses in tremendous quantities, for the purpose of stimulating thought and discussion among our fighting men. Keynoter for the group was a "Guide for Discussion Leaders" which we also printed.

To enable the GI better to understand the men beside whom he fought, the Series offered such subjects as "Our British Ally" and "Our Chinese Ally," both designed to equip our men with a sympathetic and cooperative attitude. The future of the French Republic was a point of concern for many in the European theater of war, and the Roundtable Series encouraged GI's to think about it. "Do You Want Your Wife to Work?" "Can War Marriages Be Made to Work?" and "Can We Prevent Future Wars?"—all these provoked healthy, normal discussion. The philosophy of the Roundtable Series' authors was mature and balanced; general gist was that anything could be made to work if you work at it hard enough.

The U. S. Armed Forces Institute also issued a vast and numerous group of titles of an instructive nature. These manuals told GI's how to farm, to operate a small sawmill business, a metal working shop. We produced those too.

Both the Roundtable Series and the Armed Forces Institute booklets helped the GI broaden his intellectual horizons and to discipline himself to study for his own improvement. This informative material was a boost to many a GI.

In the Thick of Battle

THE CHAPLAIN achieved new stature in World War II. He boosted morale behind the lines but he also shared his mature philosophies with the men close to the mouths of the guns.

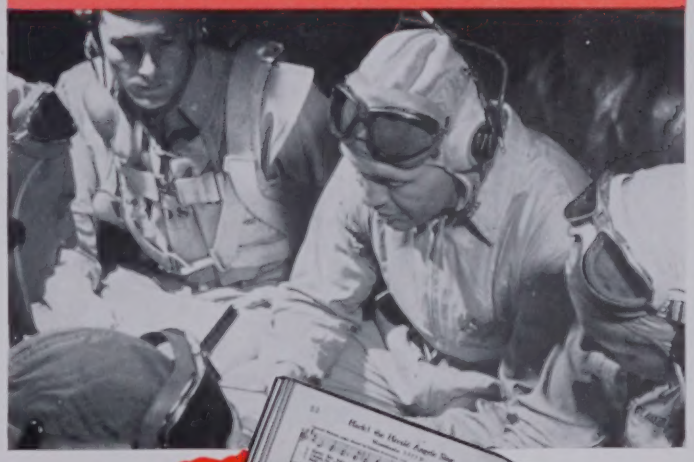
His job was bigger probably because this was a bigger war, greater in size and longer in time. It took a man of courage to be a chaplain.

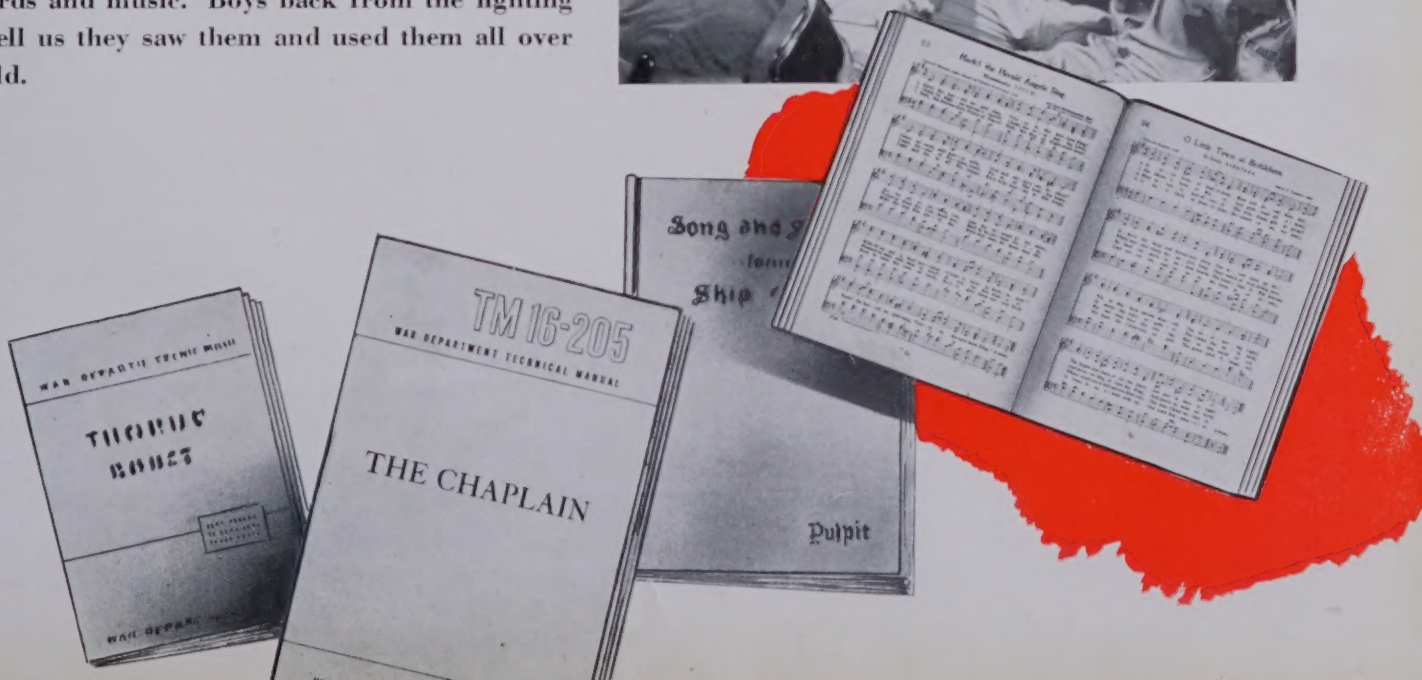
For chaplain use everywhere we produced "The Chaplain," a manual of practical dignity. It outlined the evolution of the chaplaincy, qualifications and training, and social and clerical obligations in addition to pastoral duties. It encouraged the chaplain to be more than a counsellor, and it showed him how. World War II brought the chaplain far beyond the orbit of simple prayer, although simple prayer was the essence of the work the chaplain performed. He helped the boys write personal letters, instructed them in business procedure and drafted wills; he ministered to the sick on our side and to the prisoner-of-war on the other. He walked with the doomed to the firing squad.

Our Song-and-Service books went in vast numbers to the theaters of war. They were pocket-size products, hard-bound to stand the wear-and-tear. They contained typical religious services for all creeds, with words and music. Boys back from the fighting fronts tell us they saw them and used them all over the world.

The chaplain administers communion to infantrymen of the Third Army preparing to cross the Moselle

Services are conducted aboard the battle-scarred *Birmingham* before she returns to combat. Below, aviators are led in prayer before an aerial raid





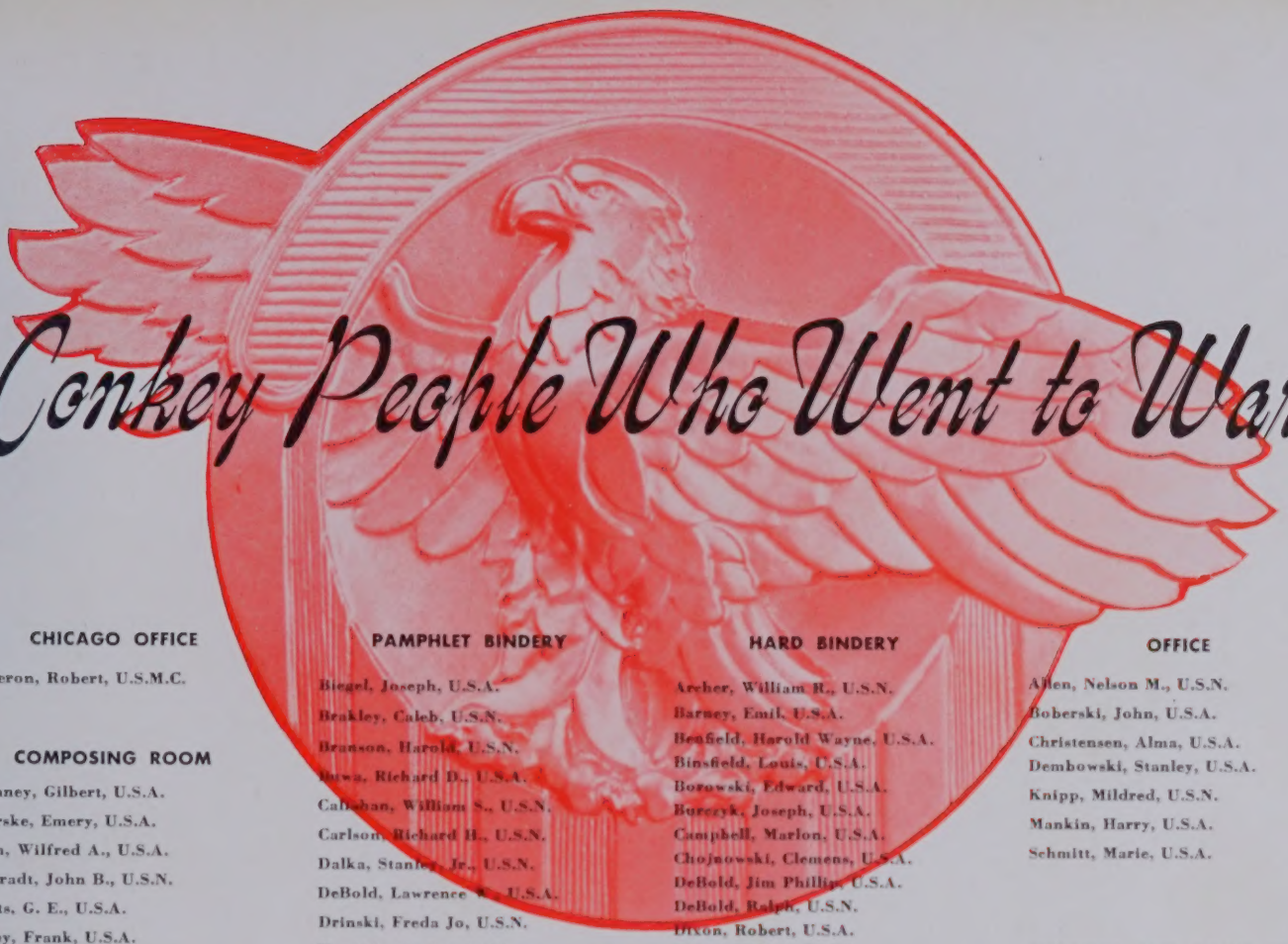
Report of the FIRST ARMY

GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES

AS THE WAR rolled along to its final stages, it became part of our job to produce the official reports. Typical of these was the "Report of the First Army," a three-volume military record of that great unit commanded by General Courtney H. Hodges. It was an extraordinary report in a variety of ways, an enduring document which will rank high among the world's military literature. Designed for official consumption only, it detailed the strategies and operations of the First Army from beginning to end.

These, then, are the highlights of those assorted chores we performed for Uncle Sam in the war years. Our catalog of subjects ranged from decontaminating apparatus to edible food plants in the jungles, from instruction in conversational Japanese to a discussion of war marriages. It may be said that we did a whole lot of almost everything.

Thus we fulfilled our assignment of producing printed materials essential to our nation in time of war.



Conkey People Who Went to War

CHICAGO OFFICE

Cameron, Robert, U.S.M.C.

COMPOSING ROOM

DeLaney, Gilbert, U.S.A.
Dvorske, Emery, U.S.A.
Helm, Wilfred A., U.S.A.
Kamradt, John B., U.S.N.
Moats, G. E., U.S.A.
Rebey, Frank, U.S.A.
Rosek, William, U.S.A.
Schultz, Anthony, U.S.A.
Spenner, Elmer, U.S.N.
Stoehr, Melton, U.S.N.
Surig, Lawrence, U.S.N.
Tuley, Bill, U.S.A.
Vogler, Lawrence C., U.S.N.
Zajis, George F., U.S.N.

FOUNDRY

Fortson, Fletcher Eugene, U.S.N.
Kulczyk, Daniel Paul, U.S.A.

PRESSROOM

Alb, Louis, U.S.A.
Hennings, Irvin Woodrow, U.S.A.
Kaprocki, Frank, U.S.N.
Ogborn, Alva David, U.S.A.
Pietrzak, Albert, U.S.N.
Skalic, Charles F., U.S.A.

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

Beilfuss, Louis, Jr., U.S.A.
Black, Arthur, U.S.N.
Brumley, Charles, U.S.N.
Kleinschmidt, Earle, U.S.A.
Kushnick, Robert P., U.S.A.

PAPER STOCK

Shaw, William B., U.S.A.
Wozniak, Theodore R., U.S.A.

PAMPHLET BINDERY

Biegel, Joseph, U.S.A.
Beakley, Caleb, U.S.N.
Branson, Harold, U.S.N.
Bows, Richard D., U.S.A.
Callahan, William S., U.S.N.
Carlson, Richard H., U.S.N.
Dalka, Stanley, Jr., U.S.N.
DeBold, Lawrence [illegible], U.S.A.
Drinski, Freda Jo, U.S.N.
Franiak, Stanley, U.S.A.
Grau, Edward H., U.S.N.
Grubbs, Thomas M., U.S.A.—
Killed in Action
Helton, Roy, U.S.N.
Hepp, James L., U.S.A.
Jablonski, Edmund John, U.S.A.
Jaworski, Louis, U.S.A.
Justynski, Joseph, U.S.N.
Karch, Robert, U.S.A.
Keehn, Harold L., U.S.N.
Kleinschmidt, Glenn, U.S.A.
Koontz, Francis E., U.S.A.
Koshman, John, U.S.M.C.
Koshman, Raymond, U.S.A.
Lengyel, Michael, U.S.A.
Lingo, James Robert, U.S.A.
McMillen, William, U.S.N.
Mazurkiewicz, Frank, U.S.A.
Morgan, Harry, U.S.N.
Pelc, Albert, U.S.A.
Pelc., Frank, U.S.A.
Popaditch, Eugene, U.S.A.
Rajski, Raymond S., U.S.A.
Sawyer, George Ed., U.S.A.
Skrobot, Steve, U.S.A.
Sobek, Andrew, U.S.A.
Solomon, Charles, U.S.A.
Sostaric, Frank, U.S.A.
Stahl, Harold J., U.S.A.
Stevenson, James, U.S.N.
Taggart, Mary, U.S.N.
Tobin, Bernard A., U.S.N.
Wright, Robert, U.S.A.

HARD BINDERY

Archer, William R., U.S.N.
Barney, Emil, U.S.A.
Benfield, Harold Wayne, U.S.A.
Binsfield, Louis, U.S.A.
Borowski, Edward, U.S.A.
Burczyk, Joseph, U.S.A.
Campbell, Marlon, U.S.A.
Chojnowski, Clemens, U.S.A.
DeBold, Jim Phillip, U.S.A.
DeBold, Ralph, U.S.N.
Dixon, Robert, U.S.A.
Doyle, William, U.S.A.
Dutkiewicz, Richard, U.S.A.
Ford, Marvin Lowell, U.S.A.
Gammon, Russell, U.S.A.
Grady, Anthony, U.S.A.
Gralak, Walter, Jr., U.S.A.
Hildebrand, William C., U.S.A.
Kaminski, Frank, U.S.A.
Kamradt, Bernard Tony, U.S.A.
Kamradt, Paul, U.S.A.
Kantowiez, George, U.S.N.
Kasprzak, Gilbert, U.S.N.
Kirker, Joseph T., U.S.A.
Kopacz, Stanley, U.S.A.
Korpella, Raymond J., U.S.A.
Kosakowski, Leonard, U.S.A.
Lamprecht, Howard H., U.S.N.
Lee, Robert W., U.S.N.
Lessner, Frank, Jr., U.S.A.
Lessner, Paul, U.S.A.
Luchene, Leeverne, U.S.M.C.
Killed in action
McCabe, James, U.S.A.
May, Roy, U.S.M.C.
Nowaczyk, Raymond, U.S.A.
Ogrodowski, Casimer, U.S.A.
Panfil, Paul, U.S.N.
Pawlowski, Anthony, U.S.A.
Poremba, Joseph, U.S.A.
Radziejewski, Eugene, U.S.A.
Radziejewski, Paul J., U.S.A.
Rebey, Pete, U.S.N.
Reed, Raymond M., U.S.M.C.
Rizos, Gus, U.S.N.
Ruda, Frank, U.S.A.
Runge, Donald, U.S.N.
Stachowicz, John, Jr., U.S.A.
Stassin, Arnold, Jr., U.S.N.
Thomas, Robert, U.S.A.
Victor, John Leonard, Jr., U.S.A.
Ventimiglia, Leo, U.S.A.
Wilson, Danny, U.S.M.C.
Wrona, Stanley, U.S.N.

OFFICE

Allen, Nelson M., U.S.N.
Boberski, John, U.S.A.
Christensen, Alma, U.S.A.
Dembowski, Stanley, U.S.A.
Knipp, Mildred, U.S.N.
Mankin, Harry, U.S.A.
Schmitt, Marie, U.S.A.

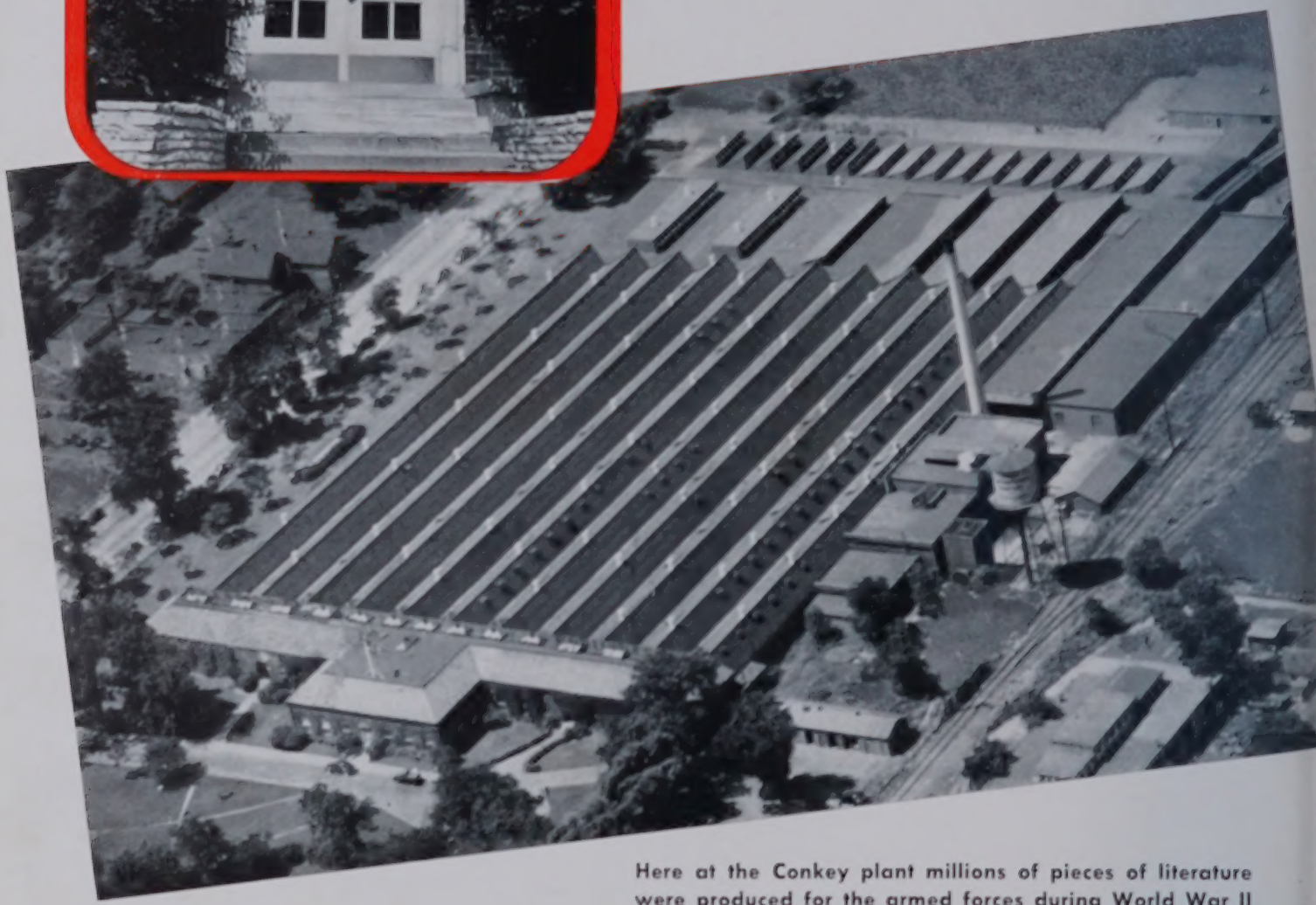
SHIPPING AND BOOK STOCK

Blissmer, John C., U.S.A.
Burczyk, Stanley, Jr., U.S.A.
Cieplucha, James, U.S.A.
Cudzilo, Marion John, U.S.A.
DalSanto, William, U.S.A.
Ebert, Carl, U.S.N.
Eggebrecht, Arthur C., U.S.N.
Etrych, Leonard, U.S.A.
Grunewald, William, U.S.A.
Harris, Charles R., U.S.N.
Hathaway, Harold, U.S.A.
Hilbrick, William R., U.S.A.
Jurecki, Joseph, U.S.A.
Kries, James P., U.S.A.
Kubik, Joseph, U.S.C.G.
Kuehle, Donald, U.S.A.
Nitz, Frank George, U.S.N.
Novak, Virgil L., U.S.N.
Raasch, Edward, U.S.A.
Raasch, Ferdinand, U.S.C.G.
Reeise, Melvin, Jr., U.S.N.
Reitz, Alvin, U.S.A.
Reitz, John, Jr., U.S.A.
Robinson, Clarence, U.S.N.
Sagan, Michael, U.S.A.
Victor, Alex, U.S.A.
Victor, Raymond C., U.S.A.

INSPECTION

Follmer, Peter P., Jr., U.S.A.
Grysiewicz, Emily, U.S.M.C.
Victor, Leonard Irwin, U.S.A.

We Were Glad We Could Help



Here at the Conkey plant millions of pieces of literature were produced for the armed forces during World War II

TO PRODUCE this staggering quantity of urgent printed material for Uncle Sam took machinery, people, and a whale of a lot of energy.

Of the three, we think the people came first. Behind our walls there functioned during the war as fine and loyal a group of employees as any company could ever hope to have. They bought their War Bonds, donated their blood, collected scrap, and did all the other things characteristic of patriotic Americans. But they did more than that: They stayed on the job. They made it possible for us to meet those seemingly impossible production schedules. They shouldered with their employers the burdens that war imposed upon our industry and our plant. In every sense of the phrase, they were soldiers on the production front.

To Conkey customers and friends, this book goes as a gesture of our esteem and good feeling. To every Conkey employee, this book goes as a mark of appreciation for the war job each performed so magnificently. Each did his great share in the greatest of all wars.

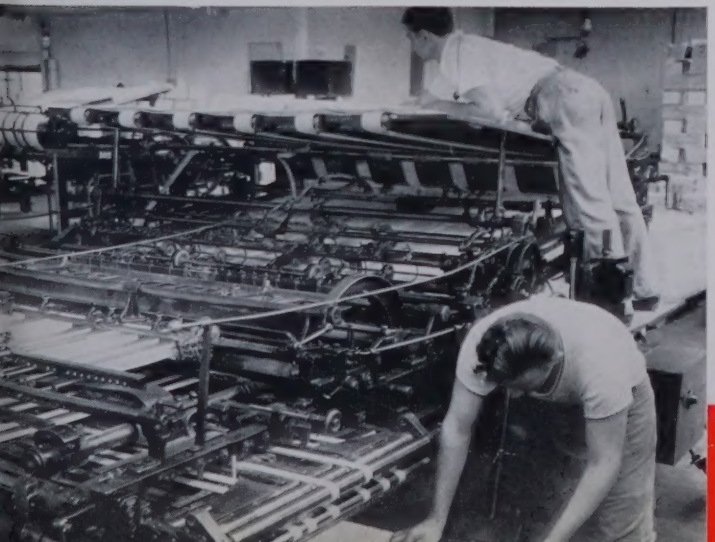
View of the main entrance of the W. B. Conkey Company's book and catalog plant at Hammond, Indiana

Our Plant in Peacetime

THIS WAS our plant in peacetime, when we produced a fair share of the country's books and catalogs. But even before Pearl Harbor we had started on war printing contracts. With the mobilization of the printing industry, Uncle Sam became our plant's Customer Number One.

In peace or in war here "copy" is set

Books and catalogs move down the line



At the left, pages emerge folded, ready for binding

Our Plant in Wartime

OUR TRANSITION from peace to war called for a steep increase in production. It meant serving Uncle Sam and trying our best to serve our regular customers, all at the same time.

Our manpower shortages were eased by recruitment drives among our own employees, who received cash awards for enlisting new help, by creating part-time programs for schoolgirls and families of Conkey men in uniform.

Our publication, *The Conkeygraph*, helped knit our people together in the war effort. We preached and practiced safety, and our constant drives against absenteeism brought results.

Meanwhile Conkey employees purchased War Bonds, donated their blood, collected scrap and shared the rides. We had a busy time of it.

Like other plants engaged in production of essential materials, ours was instructed to secure fingerprints

Many women and schoolgirls signed up for war work. All job applicants filled out detailed government forms

← Plant employees responded heartily to appeals for War Bond purchases, and kept the record throughout the war

Conkey employees contributed their full share to the salvage drives and to patriotic appeals of all kinds

★ ★ ★

Our proofreaders in wartime were entrusted with the highly confidential job of checking secret material

In our Inspection Department each manual received a thorough final examination before being shipped out

Part of the group of Conk
employees who witnessed th
awarding of their certifica

Mr. Giegengack, at left,
hands the certificate
to Mr. Henry P. Conkey

CERTIFICATE OF

MERIT

W. B. Conkey Company

Awarded in recognition and appreciation of the exceptional services performed for the United States Government Printing Office in the production of printed material essential to the Nation in the prosecution of the war

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Award made by the Government Printing Office to the Conkey organization for its war effor

Commander W. L. Biddle, Printing Security Officer, U. S. Naval Reserve, voices thanks

Messrs. Giegengack and Conkey review ceremonies program prior to the exercises

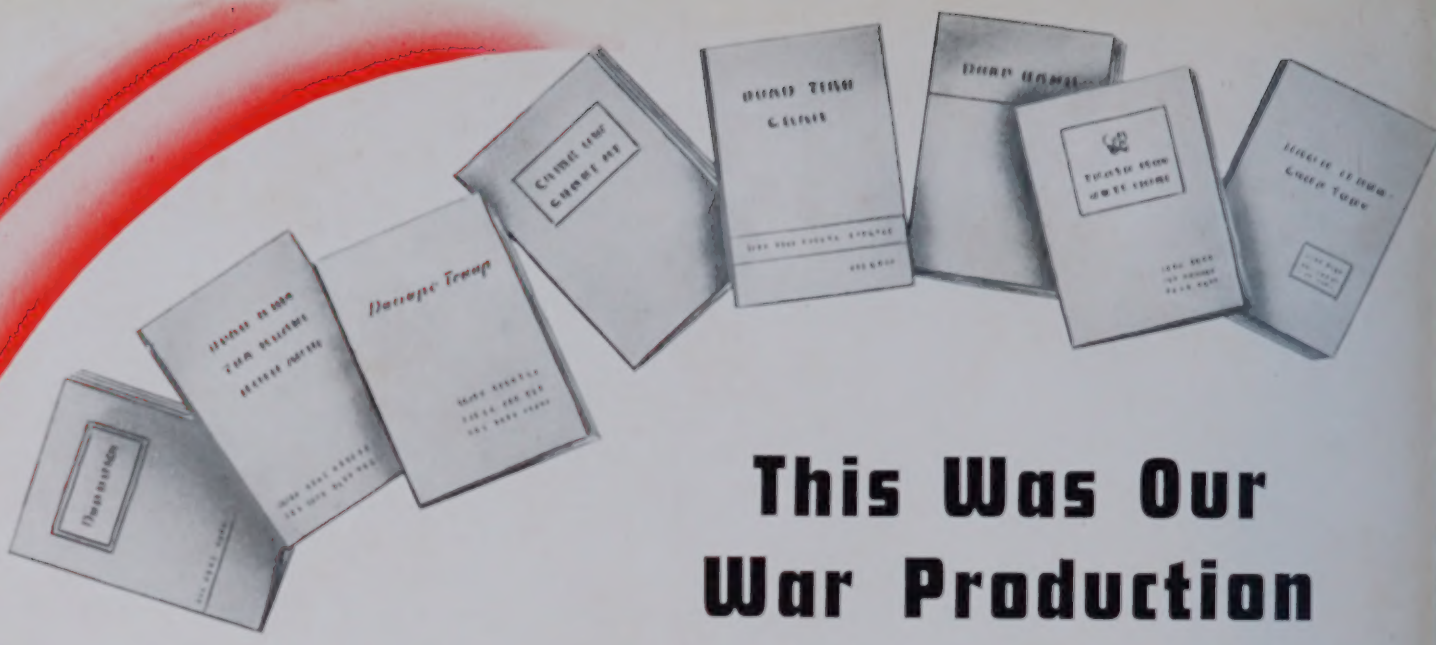
So Uncle Sam Said "Thanks"

THE HIGHEST AWARD to be bestowed on printing plants doing government work during the war was the Certificate of Merit. Given by the Government Printing Office only to those plants which had met the rigid GPO requirements, the certificate is highly prized by those fifty-odd plants which won it, out of 1950 plants which did government work. Of the fifty-odd, our plant was among the first to be chosen for the citation.

The presentation was made on Company premises in the presence of all Conkey employees by the Hon. A. E. Giegengack, Public Printer of the United States. Mr. Henry P. Conkey, Company president, received the certificate in behalf of the organization and its employees. Representatives of both the War and Navy Departments were present to compliment the organization on its war production achievements.

The certificate represents the appreciation of a grateful government for a job we did our best to do well.

Center, Public Printer Giegengack delivers principal address; below, Major E. C. Millstead expresses gratitude of the Army



This Was Our War Production

A partial list of titles of the more than 125,000,000 pieces of essential printed matter which the W. B. Conkey Company produced for the government during World War II

Advancement examinations, aviation ratings
Aircraft Armament
Aircraft Hydraulic Equipment
Anti-Aircraft Fire Control
Anti-Aircraft Targets
Anti-Tank Guns
Armored Car Targets
Armored Force Drill
Army Air Force Manual
Astronomical Navigation Tables
Automatic Pistol
Boatswain's Mate 2/c
Bombing Aids
Can War Marriages Be Made to Work? (GI Roundtable Series)
Can We Prevent Future Wars? (GI Roundtable Series)
Carpenter's Mate 2/c
Chaplain, The
Coast Artillery Tactics
Combined Communications
Command of Negro Troops
Conservation Bulletin
Control of Destructive Mice
Decontaminating Apparatus
Depression Position Finder
Destroyer Tenders
Do You Want Your Wife to Work? (GI Roundtable Series)
Domestic Disturbances
Electrical Fundamentals
Emergency Food Plants
Establishing and Operating a Metal Working Shop (Armed Forces Institute)
Field Fortifications
Field Service Regulations
Fire Controlman 2/c
Fundamentals of the Diesel Engine
Guide for Discussion Leaders (GI Roundtable Series)
Gunner's Mate 2/c
Gyro Compass
Hand and Rifle Grenades
Handbook for Commission Employees
Handbook of the British Army
Handbook of the Hospital Corps
Hospital Corps Quarterly
Identification of Jap Vessels
Income Tax Blanks
Individual Injury Report
Japanese Phrase Book
Joint Army-Navy Recognition
Land Mines and Booby Traps
Landing Operations on Hostile Shores
Livestock Farming (Armed Forces Institute)
Machine Gun Targets
Mathematics (Navy Training Course)
Military Intelligence
Military Police
Military Training Aids
Naval Orientation
Navy Shore Patrol Manual
OPA Ration Forms
Operating a Shoe Repair Shop (Armed Forces Institute)
Our British Ally (GI Roundtable Series)
Our Chinese Ally (GI Roundtable Series)
Outboard Motors
Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Men
Petty Officer 3/c and 2/c
Printers 3/c and 2/c
Quartermaster's Manual 3/c and 2/c
Radar
Radio Equipment Log
Radio Fundamentals
Railway Operating Battalion
Recognition Pictorial Manual
Recognition Training
Report of U. S. First Army (3 vols.)
Requirements for Air Carrier Escort
Rifle Targets
Signal Communication
Signalman and Quartermaster 3/c and 2/c
Social Security Forms
Song and Service Books
Stewards and Cooks
Supply Catalog
Tank Destroyer Targets
U. S. Coast Guard Personnel Bulletin
U. S. Rifle Field Manual
Weather and Climate of China
What Is Farming? (Armed Forces Institute)
What Is Propaganda? (GI Roundtable Series)
What Shall We Do with the War Criminals? (GI Roundtable Series)
Will the French Republic Live Again? (GI Roundtable Series)
Yeoman Manual 2/c